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RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTATOR'S ARTICLE ON U.S.-TAIWAN RELATIONS

XINHUA English Text

OWO90726 Beijing XINHUA in English 0703 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 9 Oct (XINHUA)--The PEOPLE'S DAILY here today frontpages an article by its commentator who describes as "inadvisable" Washington's endorsement of the move to place U.S.-Taiwan relations on an official footing. He affirms that in doing so, the U.S. administration "is breaking its own commitment and going counter to the principles governing the establishment of diplomatic relations with China".

He warns that clearly a question of major strategic importance for the leaders of the United States is whether to pursue Sino-American relations further or to reverse them.

The commentator's article, "An Inadvisable Move," reads as follows [Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese on 9 October publishes the identical Commentator's article on page one]:

An agreement signed on October 2 by the "American Institute in Taiwan" (AIT) and the Taiwan "Coordination Council for North American Affairs" (CCNAA) stipulates that both organizations and their staff shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities. This agreement is endorsed by the U.S. administration. After the Chinese side criticised the move, a spokesman of the U.S. State Department rejected the criticism, saying that it was a "really minor thing" and does not go counter to the spirit of the communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. This action taken by the U.S. administration disregarding the norms of international law and departing from the principles governing the establishment of Sino-American diplomatic relations cannot but arouse intense indignation among the Chinese people.

One of the important principles governing the normalisation of Sino-American relations is that the United States recognises that there is only one China and that Taiwan is part of China. The January 1, 1979 joint communique on establishment of Sino-American diplomatic relations states explicitly that "the United States of America recognizes the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal Government of China. Within this context, the people of the United States will maintain cultural, commercial, and other unofficial relations with the people of Taiwan." A U.S. Government statement dated December 15, 1978--on the eve of the establishment of diplomatic relations--says, "In the future, the American people and the people of Taiwan will maintain commercial, cultural, and other relations without official government representation and without diplomatic relations." The AIT and CCNAA, set up after the establishment of the Sino-American diplomatic relations, are unofficial agencies for the maintenance of the commercial, cultural, and other relations between the people of the United States and Taiwan. Obviously, any attempt to accord an official status to these unofficial agencies, whose function is to maintain people-to-people relations, runs counter to the principles governing the establishment of Sino-American diplomatic relations, and is therefore absolutely unacceptable.

It is common sense that diplomatic privileges and immunities are rights enjoyed by official missions and their staff in international relations. It is unthinkable that the AIT and CCNAA, which are unofficial, nongovernmental organizations, should have the right to grant each other privileges which official representatives alone can enjoy. In point of fact, the U.S. had not granted such privileges to any unofficial, nongovernmental organizations before. Since the U.S. Government now endorsed the agreement signed by the two organizations, does it not mean that it wants to accord an official status to the two organizations as governmental liaison?

Though U.S. official circles tried strenuously to dismiss the matter as a "minor thing," Taiwan has given it much publicity, declaiming that the privileges granted under the agreement "are as extensive as those enjoyed by diplomatic personnel in general" and that such an arrangement between unofficial organizations is "unique" internationally. This shows that the agreement actually accords an official status to the two organizations. The U.S. Government's explanation that the agreement was purely an unofficial arrangement cannot hold water.

U.S. official circles have invoked the "Taiwan Relations Act" as the basis for the legitimacy of the agreement. This will not get them anywhere. The Chinese Government has long ago expressed its opposition to the act as it goes counter in a number of ways to the principles governing the establishment of Sino-American diplomatic relations. The Chinese people decidedly will not accept this domestic legislation of the United States as the legal basis for handling Sino-American relations, though the U.S. administration tries to impose it on China as such.

China and the United States have normalised their relations after nearly 30 years of twists and turns. This relationship has developed smoothly in recent years thanks to the efforts of both countries. The Chinese people attach due importance to the friendly relations with the United States. But they definitely will not depart from principle and tolerate "two Chinas" activities by any quarter in the United States. It should be pointed out that the development of Sino-American relations is of great significance for the struggle against hegemonism and for world peace. It is in China's interest as well as the interest of the United States. Many American political personalities have noted time and again that to disrupt the development of Sino-American relations "may bring disastrous consequences." Clearly a question of major strategic importance for the leaders of the United States is whether to pursue these relations further or to reverse them. In endorsing the move to place U.S.-Taiwan relations on an official footing, the U.S. administration is now breaking its own commitment and going counter to the principles governing the establishment of diplomatic relations with China. This inadvisable move has distressed the Chinese people. It is bound to be detrimental to continuing the development of relations between China and the United States.

Beijing Radio Report

OW090024 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Report on 9 Oct RENMIN RIBAO commentator's article: "An Unwise Act"]

[Text] The article says: The American Institute in Taiwan [AIT] and the Taiwan Coordination Council for North American Affairs [CCNAA] signed an agreement on 2 October giving each other's organization and its personnel diplomatic privileges and immunity. The agreement is supported by the U.S. Government. After China criticized this event, a U.S. State Department spokesman said on 6 October that it rejected China's criticism and that it was a small matter not violating the spirit of the joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States. Such an act by the U.S. Government, disregarding the norms of international law and running counter to the principle of diplomatic relations between China and the United States, cannot but arouse intense indignation among the Chinese people.

The article points out: An important principle for the normalization of relations between China and the United States is that the United States recognizes that there is only one China and Taiwan is a part of it. On the eve of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States on 15 December 1978, the U.S. Government issued repeated statements announcing that from then on the people of the United States would maintain commercial, cultural and other relations with the people of Taiwan under the condition that there would be no official government organizations nor diplomatic relations between the United States and Taiwan. The AIT and the CCNAA formed after the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations can only be unofficial organizations for maintaining commercial, cultural and other relations between the people of the United States and the people of Taiwan. It is clear that any attempt to turn the unofficial organizations for maintaining relations among the people into ones of an official nature violates the principle of diplomatic relations between China and the United States and is therefore absolutely unacceptable.

The RENMIN RIBAO commentator's article says: The Chinese people attach importance to friendly relations between China and the United States. However, the Chinese people will never sacrifice principle and will never tolerate any act by the United States to create "two Chinas." The act by the U.S. Government in support of turning U.S.-Taiwan relations into relations of an official nature has violated its own commitments and the fundamental principle of diplomatic relations between China and the United States. Such an unwise act has injured the feelings of the Chinese people and will no doubt have an unfavorable impact on the continued development of Sino-U.S. relations.

RENMIN RIBAO REPORTER INTERVIEWS SOME CALIFORNIA VOTERS

HK080928 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Oct 80 p 7

[Newsletter From America by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Zhang Yan [1728 1750]: "What Are the American Voters Thinking About?"]

[Text] As the 4 November general election draws closer and closer what are the American voters thinking about? Will they be voting for Carter of the Democratic Party or Reagan of the Republican Party, or will they simply vote for Anderson the independent candidate? Or are they still undecided or perhaps even indifferent?

Recently, I put these questions to different types of voters in southern California.

The northern district of Los Angeles is inhabited by a Spanish-speaking minority. For a long time they have not been getting fair treatment in politics, the economy and cultural education. To protect their rights and improve the features of their district, the more than 90,000 families here formed a "joint neighborhood organization" 4 years ago. Gloria Harvey, the president of this mass organization, is a matron of Mexican descent. In answering my questions, her first words were: "It is really difficult to make a choice in the general election this year. We are faced with a great deal of problems, and we urgently need a strong leader. But..." she continued: "Politicians always make promises but seldom carry them out. Our district has had enough of this experience; therefore, it is very difficult for us to trust them. However, as a woman, I am satisfied with the importance Carter attaches to the appointment of women to responsible posts, so I may possibly vote for him." Although Father (Weilaloya) [7614 2139 5012 0068], the vice president of this mass organization, did not make a similar choice, he nevertheless said: "During his 8 years in office as governor of California, Reagan never paid any attention to the interests of the Spanish-speaking minority. To get votes, he is now expressing concern for us. I don't believe he will change, and for this reason, I am more inclined toward Carter."

In August 15 years ago, riots by blacks that broke out as a result of the racial clash in the poor section of Los Angeles rocked the whole country, and even now the district has still not regained its vitality. A people's organization called the "Watts labor action committee" is presently helping the residents of that district to organize themselves, change their image and solve the problem of housing for the poor. I talked to four young blacks at a work site about the general election. Two wanted to vote for Reagan, one wanted to vote for Carter and one was simply not interested. The main reason given by the two who favored Reagan was: He speaks very well. The American friend who accompanied me said that judging from these young people, one could clearly see the effect of television on people.

Watkin, a responsible member of the "Watts labor action committee," is a weather-beaten black labor leader. He is evidently not pleased with existing conditions in Watts. He is very emotional when talking about the changes that have actually taken place in Watts in the last 15 years. He said haltingly: "Yes, there are more liquor stores, more churches, less opportunity for employment, more breakups of homes and more people on welfare. It is true the government has built a new hospital and a children's clinic, but these things have not solved the basic problems of Watts." He continued: "I cannot make out which of the candidates genuinely wants to help Watts. I have never had such difficulty in making a choice in my whole life."

There are 6 million Jews in America. Although numerically speaking they are not the largest minority, they nevertheless hold important positions in many fields. Moreover, their enthusiasm for voting is particularly high; therefore, their votes carry exceptional weight, especially in several of the states with larger Jewish populations. In Los Angeles, this major city with a comparatively large Jewish population, young lawyer Spiegel is a firm supporter of Reagan. His chief argument is the vacillation of Carter's policy toward Israel and the Middle East and Reagan's unequivocal support of Israeli interests.

(Sanders), a hoary-haired Jewish attorney, held a different view. He has not only resolutely supported Carter, but also served as his adviser on Jewish affairs, frequently traveling between Los Angeles and Washington. He said: "Carter's achievements in his official career have proved that he is a good president. The historically significant Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty brought about at Camp David was Carter's great contribution."

(Melencio), a professor of political science living in Newport Beach, southern California, maintained: This is the most important general election since the one in 1932 in which Roosevelt defeated Hoover. Roosevelt's "New Deal policies" characterized by the government's interference in enterprises and a guarantee of social welfare played a profound role. Nevertheless, things have changed since the mid-1960's. It is no longer possible to maintain a large welfare program and simultaneously speed up production. However, the previous successive administrations failed to cross these barriers. As a result, the United States is increasingly falling into dire straits economically. It is impractical for Carter to increase productivity and simultaneously maintain a large welfare program. Therefore, he is not going to vote for Carter. Reagan and his advisers have held that the government can only play a subsidized role in developing production and that welfare expenses should be reduced. This will be beneficial to the vitalization of the U.S. economy. In this sense, (Melencio) is willing to support Reagan. However, he also worries about the possibility that Reagan will go to the other extreme and neglect the interests of the poor people. Therefore, he is unable to make up his mind now.

Although these voters did not represent the views of all Americans, they more or less reflected the present reality in the United States--most voters are not completely satisfied with the candidates of the two parties. Who will be the next occupant of the White House? This is a question which is difficult to answer now. In each election, the famous Gallup Poll always surveys the popularity of the candidates of the two parties. An opinion poll published last May suggested that Carter and Reagan only got 23 and 20 percent of support, respectively, the lowest since the 1950's.

Anderson's participation in the election as an independent candidate had made the problem more complicated. According to the polls published recently, he got more support than Reagan. However, people who are familiar with American political life said that in U.S. presidential election history, the popularity of a candidate of a third party generally drops on the eve of the election. The results of opinion polls conducted by CBS and the New York TIMES on 25 September showed that the number of Anderson's supporters had dropped to 9 percent from the previous 14 percent on 14 September. Under the conditions in which the candidates of the two parties are evenly matched, where this portion of voters turn to will play an important role in deciding the election.

At present, the election campaign has reached the boiling point. Each candidate is calling on the voters to support him. The number of voters has been decreasing with each election. According to a recent estimate by the Washington POST, about 30 million young people under 35 have not registered to vote in the election.

October is the last month of the election campaign. People are paying close attention to the following possibilities: Will a major event occur in October? To what extent will the Iraq-Iranian war develop? Will Iran release the American hostages before the election? Will economic recession come to an end? Will unemployment and inflation rates drop? All these will probably play a role when the voters pull the lever on the polling machines on 4 November.

BREZHNEV, SYRIAN PRESIDENT SIGN FRIENDSHIP TREATY

OW090750 Beijing XINHUA in English 0729 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 8 Oct (XINHUA)--A friendship and cooperation treaty was signed in the Kremlin today by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad at the end of their talks on "key problems between the two countries" and "the present Middle East situation". President al-Asad arrived here earlier today on an official visit.

Under the 15-article treaty, the two sides will have "full cooperation" in the fields of politics, economy, military, science and technology and culture.

Article six states that Syria and the Soviet Union would consult each other immediately "in order to coordinate their positions" and re-establish peace, if either were threatened or if a situation "threatening peace and security in the world as a whole" should arise.

Article five says that the two sides will broaden their present practice of consulting regularly on bilateral matters and international problems of common concern, first of all on the Middle East question.

The treaty will be valid for 20 years as of the day it comes into effect. It will remain effective if neither of the two sides suggests a termination to the treaty six months before the end of the 20-year term.

At a banquet in honour of Al-Asad today, Brezhnev described the treaty obviously with a military character in the context of the present situation in the Middle East as "raising relations between the two countries to a new and higher level." He declared, "The Soviet-Syrian treaty is called upon to help improve the situation in the Middle East.... This is a treaty in the name of peace and not in the name of war." But he did not expound on his allegation that "it is not in the name of war."

FURTHER ON WANG ZHEN STATEMENTS ON SOVIET THREAT

OW090348 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Comrade Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau and member of the Standing Committee of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee, refusing to give in to fatigue, from 5 to 7 October visited cadres, people of all nationalities and PLA commanders and fighters stationed in Aksu, Bole area, [word indistinct] prefecture and Bayingolin Mongol Autonomous Prefecture on separate occasions. Comrade Wang Zhen pointed out to them: Xinjiang is the northwestern frontier of the motherland. It is very important to cement unity among the people of all nationalities and unity between the army and the people. Everybody is expected to promote national and army-people unity, concentrate [words indistinct] that have been formed among the people of all nationalities on [words indistinct] and strive to build a rich and prosperous Xinjiang.

Responsible party, government and military comrades in Xinjiang, including Wang Feng, A-mu-dong Ni-ya-zi and (Liu Haiping) accompanied Comrade Wang Zhen on his visits. Also accompanying him were Comrades Zhang Pinghua, vice minister of the State Agricultural Commission, (Zhang Linci), vice minister of state farm and land reclamation, and (Chen Jie), vice minister of water conservancy.

While visiting cadres and people of all nationalities and the PLA commanders and fighters stationed at (Shangmaoqiao), Comrade Wang Zhen said: I am very happy that the party Central Committee has asked me to visit and comfort the people of all nationalities in Xinjiang and the PLA commanders and fighters stationed in Xinjiang. The party Central Committee, the NPC Standing Committee and the State Council are all deeply concerned for the people of all nationalities in Xinjiang. Since the conclusion of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the party Central Committee has [words indistinct] and the situation in all fields throughout the country is very good. Now people of all nationalities throughout the country have a glorious task--to achieve the four modernizations before the end of the 20th century. This requires us to do more work, to show concern for the people's welfare and to continue to improve the level of the material and cultural lives of the people of all nationalities. Domestically, the people of the whole country have a common desire for a grant unity among the people of all nationalities throughout the country and for a situation of stability and unity. Abroad, they desire a peaceful environment. Only under such circumstances can we concentrate on the modernization drive.

Comrade Wang Zhen said: Xinjiang is faced with a Soviet social imperialist (?threat). Indulging in hegemonism, it is bent on subjugating China. It consistently sows dissension and foments discord to undermine our national unity and the unification of our motherland. We must heighten our vigilance and deny the enemy [words indistinct]. Under this condition, it is vital to cement unity among the people of all nationalities and unity between the army and the people.

Comrade Wang Zhen said, while talking with veteran red army men and fighters who had fought in the war of resistance against Japan and then opened up the Tarim Basin: (?for army men to do land reclamation is a firm policy of ours.) Our state farm and land reclamation policy is correct. It is hoped that our veteran comrades will maintain and carry forward the glorious tradition of arduous struggle to carry out pioneer work, be determined to work in the frontier area and do well at passing on experiences, giving help to and setting examples for younger people so that the leading bodies will gradually become younger, more educated and professionally competent. Local strong points should be brought into full play and joint farm-industry-commerce undertakings must be run well so that still greater contributions can be made to opening up, building and defending the frontiers.

Comrade Wang Zhen also cordially met with models in supporting the army and advanced (?propagandists) of Uyghur nationality. He shook hands with and embraced each of them and extended them best regards by saying yakeji, yakeji! Holding the (arm) of 90-year-old (Your-er-ah-hong), Comrade Wang Zhen said: I am very happy to meet my old friends again. I thank you for your fraternal concern for and energetic support of the army--sons and brothers of your own.

Comrade Wang Zhen also said to them: When we marched into Xinjiang in 1949, we received a warm welcome and energetic support from the people of all nationalities in Xinjiang. Over the 30 years since, they have treated the people's own army as their own sons and daughters, thereby enabling the Xinjiang PLA units to successfully defend the frontiers, conduct military training, build defense construction projects and carry out land reclamation projects. We will forever remember the people of all nationalities in Xinjiang for such attitudes. We hope they will become more closely united.

Representatives of advanced elements in supporting the army also warmly praised the exemplary deeds of the PLA units stationed there in supporting the army and cherishing the people. They pledged to become more closely united with the PLA units stationed in Xinjiang and with their brothers of Han nationality and do a still better job at supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to army families.

While visiting cadres, workers and staff of all nationalities near (Shuimenguan) in Korla, Comrade Wang Zhen also encouraged them to do a still better job in water conservancy and electric power project construction.

SUZUKI STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF U.S.-JAPAN TIES

OWO81312 Beijing XINHUA in English 1257 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Tokyo, 8 Oct (XINHUA)--Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki described as the focus of the Japanese diplomacy "to strengthen its unity with the free countries headed by the United States," thus rejecting the "all-directional diplomacy" once advocated in the country.

Suzuki made these remarks in his reply to an inquiry in the Diet (parliament) yesterday as to why the term of "all-directional diplomacy" had been deleted from the foreign affairs blue paper.

Suzuki said: "East-West relations which hinge on U.S.-Soviet ties are in a fluid situation and multilateral international relations are going to take shape. Under such circumstances, our country should adhere to the basic stand for peace and not become a military power but make positive contributions to the world peace through the means of economic cooperation. It is imperative to further enhance unity with Western European countries with friendly ties to the U.S. as the pivot."

Referring to Japan-USSR relations which have cooled recently, Suzuki repeated views different from those contained in Brezhnev's speech at Alama-Ata which dealt solely with bilateral economic relations by stressing that "Japan-USSR relations should be handled with both political and economic aspects in mind."

"In dealing with the Soviet Union," Suzuki said, "we should adopt a consistent attitude. We should say what we must say and persist in whatever is needed." "I strongly expect the Soviet side to demonstrate its good faith by concrete deeds in order to create a climate conducive to the development of Japan-USSR relations," the prime minister said. With regard to economic sanctions against the USSR, Suzuki said that Japan attaches importance to a policy coordinated with the U.S. and Western European states in this respect. This question should be handled by taking specific conditions into consideration.

JAPAN TO SET UP INTEGRATED SECURITY COUNCIL

OWO90832 Beijing XINHUA in English 0743 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Tokyo, 9 Oct (XINHUA)--Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki yesterday worked out a detailed programme for the formation of an "integrated security council."

The council, headed by the prime minister himself, will comprise the ministers of foreign affairs, finance, international trade and industry, agriculture and forestry, the director generals of the Defence Agency, the Economic Planning Agency and the chief cabinet secretary.

Suzuki had said shortly after the formation of his cabinet in July the need to set up a broadly-based integrated national security council. Government sources disclosed the council's task as laid down yesterday was to conduct basic study of the security policy so as to provide material for the National Defence Council and the cabinet in making decisions in this respect. The council will meet once a month. It is to be formally set up at the end of the current extraordinary Diet session and will hold its first meeting at the end of this year.

YOMIURI SHIMBUN noted today that in times of drastic changes in world situation, such as the Iran-Iraq war, the council may meet at any time, possibly with the participation of the transport minister, the director general of Science and Technology Agency and the chairman of the National Public Safety Commission.

DENG XIAOPING MEETS WITH JAPANESE BUSINESS DELEGATION

OW090816 Beijing XINHUA in English 0804 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 9 Oct (XINHUA)--Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, today met with Konosuke Matsushita, chief consultant of the Matsushita Electric Industrial Company Ltd of Japan, and several associates. The meeting took place in the Great Hall of the People.

Welcoming the 86-year-old industrialist and other guests, Deng Xiaoping explained China's policy of expanding economic cooperation with foreign countries. Mr Matsushita said he would continue to work for economic cooperation between Japan and China.

Present at the meeting were Huang Hua, vice-premier and minister of foreign affairs; Qian Min, minister of the Fourth Ministry of Machine-Building; Zhao Puchu, vice-president of the China-Japan Friendship Association; and Japanese Ambassador to China Kenzo Yoshida.

Meeting With Gu Mu

OW081234 Beijing XINHUA in English 1226 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 8 Oct (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Gu Mu met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here today with Konosuke Matsushita, chief consultant of the Matsushita Electric Industrial Company Ltd, and his party.

Present at the meeting were Qian Min, minister of the Fourth Ministry of Machine-Building, and Zhao Puchu, vice-president of the China-Japan Friendship Association. Following the meeting, Gu Mu gave a dinner for the Japanese guests.

VICE PREMIER YU QIULI MEETS JAPANESE OIL DELEGATION

OW081302 Beijing XINHUA in English 1254 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 8 Oct (XINHUA)--Yu Qiuli, vice-premier and minister in charge of the state energy commission, met here this afternoon with a delegation from the Japan Oil Public Corporation led by Hisatsugu Tokunaga, president of the corporation.

They had a friendly exchange of views about further strengthening China-Japan cooperation petroleum exploration. The delegation arrived in Beijing on October 5 at the invitation of the China National Petroleum Corporation. Hou Xianglin, vice-minister of petroleum industry and deputy general manager of the corporation, held discussions with the Japanese guests and gave a banquet in their honor.

DELEGATION LED BY LI XIANNIAN ARRIVES IN PYONGYANG

OW090734 Beijing XINHUA in English 0721 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Oct (XINHUA)--A delegation of the Communist Party of China headed by Li Xiannian, vice-chairman of its Central Committee, arrived here this morning to attend the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea and celebrations for the Korean party's 35th anniversary.

Members of the delegation Zhang Tingfa, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, and Qiao Shi, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee, arrived in the same plane.

The Chinese delegation was met at the airport by Kim Hwan, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, Kuk-yol, alternate member of the Political Committee, Hyon Chun-kuk, deputy director of the international department of the party Central Committee, and Chon Myong-su, Korean ambassador to China. Chinese Ambassador to Korea Lu Zhixian who is also a member of the delegation and other officials of the Chinese Embassy were also at the airport.

Meeting With Kim Il-song

OW090834 Beijing XINHUA in English 0755 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Oct (XINHUA)--Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea, received the Chinese Communist Party delegation led by Li Xiannian at Mansudae Assembly Hall this morning.

Kim Il-song greeted the Chinese delegation at the gate of the hall. He warmly shook hands with Li Xiannian and other members of the delegation. Kim Hwan and Kuk-yol also greeted the Chinese guests at the hall. Kim Il-song had a friendly and cordial conversation with all members of the Chinese delegation. Li Xiannian extended hearty congratulations on the forthcoming Sixth Congress and the 35th anniversary of the Korean Workers Party. Kim Il-song warmly welcomed the Chinese party delegation, saying its presence would add lustre to the Korean party's Sixth Congress and celebrations of its founding anniversary. After the meeting, Kim Il-song gave a luncheon in honour of Li Xiannian and his party. The dinner proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE DELEGATION IN FUJIAN--(Furui), president of the Japanese Dietmen's League, and his party arrived in Fuzhou on 18 September from Shanghai. Zhang Yi, vice governor of Fujian Province, and other responsible persons greeted the visitors at the airport, and on the same day, Vice Provincial Governors Guo Chao and Zhang Yi greeted and feted them. Guo Chao and (Furui) held talks on promoting trade between China and Japan. [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1035 GMT 19 Sep 80 HK]--(Furui) president of the Japanese Dietmen's League, and his party left Fuzhou by plane on 20 September. Vice Governor Zhang Yi and other responsible persons saw them off at the airport. [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1035 GMT 21 Sep 80 HK]

TECHNICAL TIEUP WITH JAPAN--Construction of a plant to manufacture integrated circuits for color television sets is busily underway in Wuxi, Jiangsu. The plant's assembly line and power system have been imported from Japan. When completed, the plant can produce 26 million IC parts for color television sets and assemble 4 million color television sets per year. According to a contract with Japan's Toshiba Electric Corporation, the project, which was started last May, will be completed in July 1982. At present some 60 Chinese engineers, technicians and workers are in Japan for technical training. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Oct 80 OW]

ULANHU ATTENDS MALAYSIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION'S BANQUET

OW081614 Beijing XINHUA in English 1606 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 8 October (XINHUA)--Tun Haji Omar Yoke Lin Ong, president of the Senate of Malaysia, and Mrs Ong gave a return banquet here this evening in the Great Hall of the People. Among the guests were Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and his wife Yun Liwen. In their toasts, both Yoke Lin Ong and Ulanhu noted that the Malaysian parliamentary delegation's visit was deepening friendship and understanding between the governments and people of the two countries.

Also present at the banquet were Wu Xinyu, Gao Kelin, Li Zhen and Liu Danian, members of the NPC Standing Committee, Xing Yimin and Zeng Tao, deputy secretary-generals of the NPC Standing Committee, and Wang Youping, vice-minister of foreign affairs and former Chinese ambassador to Malaysia. The Malaysian parliamentary delegation led by President Yoke Lin Ong arrived here on October 5. During their stay in the Chinese capital, they had meetings with Chinese leaders, visited factories and a people's commune, and toured the palace museum, the Great Wall and other places of historical interest and scenic beauty. The guests will leave Beijing tomorrow to visit other parts of China.

RENMIN RIBAO ON TENSION ALONG THAI-KAMPUCHEA BORDER

HK080956 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Oct 80 p 4

[Special dispatch from Bangkok by reporter Ding Haode (0002 1170 1795): "Vietnam Increases Troops Along Thai-Kampuchean Border; Thai Troops Stand in Combat Readiness"]

[Text] Bangkok, 4 Oct--Due to continued Vietnamese military deployment, tension is again building up along the Thai-Kampuchean border. The Thai Armed Forces are standing in combat readiness and have resolved to repulse any possible new invasion launched by the Vietnamese authorities.

News keeps coming from the Thai border town of Prachin Buri confirming that the Vietnamese 71st Antiaircraft Artillery Brigade has recently been moved from Phnom Penh to a location near Sisophon. Soviet-made T-54 tanks are reported to be massing in Siem Reap, Battambang and Sisophon. These places are all very near the Thai-Kampuchean border. The Vietnamese Army has also built a heliport near the border and increased the frequency of AN-12 flights carrying war materials to the border. According to estimates, there are 8 divisions of Vietnamese troops stationed at the Kampuchean border area 50 km from Aranyaprathet in Thailand.

This military reinforcement by Vietnam along the Thai-Kampuchean border has been carried out with the full support of the Soviet Union. At present, the Soviet Union is transporting rockets, tanks, guns, spare parts and missiles to the Vietnamese Army via the Kampuchean port of Kampong Som. Observers here pointed out that the main reason for such a large-scale Soviet shipment of weapons to Kampuchea might be to strengthen the surface-to-air firepower of the Vietnamese Army. The reason for this is that during the Vietnamese invasion of Thailand in late June, the Thai Air Force dealt a heavy blow to the invading army.

Based on an analysis of information on the deployment of Vietnamese Armed Forces, Thai Government officials predicted that a new invasion by the Vietnamese will be of a much larger scale than that in June. If they use tanks, they will invade from Aranyaprathet because this will force the Kampuchean refugees in the border area to go further into Thai territory. Then, Vietnam could close the border and stop the Kampuchean refugees from returning to their homeland.

The Thai Armed Forces are stepping up their war preparations in the border area. The Thai Air Force has studied information on Vietnam's reinforcement of its antiaircraft firepower and formulated corresponding measures. The military has also ordered the closing down of black market trade in the border area to prevent the Vietnamese from taking advantage of it.

CHEN MUHUA MEETS WITH AUSTRIAN DELEGATION

OW090812 Beijing XINHUA in English 0758 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 9 Oct (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Chen Muhua today met with a group of friendly figures from Austria led by Dr Ingrid Leodolter, former minister of health and environment. In a cordial talk, Chen Muhua gave the Austrian visitors an account of the progress in medical and health work and family planning in China.

Chu Tuman, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, attended the meeting. Austrian Ambassador to China Wolfgang Wolte was also on hand. Arriving in Beijing on October 6, the Austrian visitors met with Chinese Vice-Minister of Public Health Huang Shuze and were entertained at a dinner given by Chu Tuman. They are scheduled to tour Shanghai and Guangzhou before leaving for home.

BELGIAN AIR FORCE CHIEF GIVES FAREWELL BANQUET IN BEIJING

OW081613 Beijing XINHUA in English 1602 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 8 Oct (XINHUA)--Lieutenant General de Smet, chief of staff of the Belgian Air Force, and Mme de Smet gave a farewell banquet here this evening. Among the guests were Chinese Air Force Commander Zhang Tingfa and Deputy Commander Ho Tingyi.

Proposing a toast, General de Smet said that the discussions between the chiefs of the two air forces in Beijing confirmed that the two sides shared converging views on many international issues. "We think that to safeguard world peace, the people of the various continents should increase their cooperation," he said. "Your analysis of the world situation," he said, "enables us to see clearly that the Chinese people do not want war, but that they are always ready to make the necessary efforts to cope with aggression."

Zhang Tingfa said in reply that the different social systems of China and Belgium would not be an obstacle to the growth of Sino-Belgian relations on the basis of equality and mutual benefit or to their joint efforts to deal with the threat of the hegemonists. He said he hoped friendship and cooperation between the air forces of the two countries would grow in strength steadily. Miss Claire Kirschen, minister-counsellor of the Belgian Embassy, attended the banquet. Lieutenant General de Smet and his party will leave for home shortly.

MASS PROTEST HELD IN PARIS AGAINST ANTI-SEMITISM

OW081228 Beijing XINHUA in English 1219 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Paris, 7 Oct (XINHUA)--Hundreds of thousands of Parisians marched through the streets this afternoon to protest the outbreak of recent anti-Semitic activities including the bombing of a Jewish synagogue on October 3 by neofascists in which 3 people were killed and 20 injured.

Taking part in the united front movement "against racism and for amity between peoples," the demonstrators advanced behind a huge banner reading "stop racism, stop fascism." Raising high French national flags, banners and placards, they shouted the slogan "Be united to fight against racism" as they marched from La Place de la Nation to La Place de la Republique.

According to organizers of the movement, some 200,000 people participated in the demonstration, including congressmen and leaders of various political parties, leaders and members of trade union and mass organizations as well as many other well-known personages. Similar activities were also held in Lyon, Strasbourg and other cities on the same day.

KANIA MEETS WARSAW'S IRON, STEEL CADRES

OW081236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1204 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Oct (XINHUA)--Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, today met with representatives and secretaries of the workshops of the Warsaw iron and steel mills. According to PAP, the four-hour meeting was held in an atmosphere of "sincere and intense discussions."

During the meeting, Kania talked about the "most important and urgent question" at home and within the party, while the party cadres of the mills made their own evaluation of the discussions and resolutions of the sixth plenary session of the party and put forward many questions and criticisms of the recent events and situation at home.

PENG CHONG-LED CCP DELEGATION PLACES WREATH AT TITO TOMB

OW081623 Beijing XINHUA in English 1612 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Oct (XINHUA)--The delegation of the Communist Party of China led by Peng Chong, member of the Political Bureau and member of the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee, this morning laid a wreath at the tomb of Tito and mourned in silence.

In the afternoon, the Chinese party delegation held talks with the delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) led by Stane Dolanc, member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the LCY. In a sincere and friendly atmosphere, both sides pointed out that the relationship between the two parties and two countries of China and Yugoslavia is developing smoothly on the basis of the principle set by the late President Tito and Chairman Hua Guofeng. They also pointed out that there exist all conditions for further developing and enriching the friendly relations between the two parties and two countries and the cooperation of mutual benefit.

Yesterday evening, Comrade Dolanc gave a banquet in honour of the Chinese delegation.

BEIJING MAYOR RECEIVED BY DJURANOVIC IN BELGRADE

OW081638 Beijing XINHUA in English 1617 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Oct (XINHUA)--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia, today urged that China and Yugoslavia make use of all present possibilities to promote the friendly relations of cooperation between the two countries.

When receiving Beijing mayor, head of the visiting Beijing municipal delegation Lin Hujia this morning, President Djuranovic said that the strengthening of the friendly relations of cooperation between Belgrade and Beijing would surely further promote the development of the overall relations between the two countries.

The Beijing municipal delegation this morning placed a bouquet at the tomb of the late President Tito.

Zivorad Kovacevic, president of the Belgrade City Assembly, yesterday met with Lin Hujia and gave a dinner in honour of the Beijing delegation.

XINHUA QUOTES BANI-SADR ON IRAN-IRAQ ARMED CONFLICT

OWO81525 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 8 Oct (XINHUA)--President and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Abolhasan Bani-Sadr declared on Tehran radio last night that Iran is preparing for a "final assault" against Iraqi troops, according to reports from Tehran.

He said, "A great weakness of the Iraqi Armed Forces is that they don't know what they are fighting for ... but our forces know exactly what they are fighting for -- they are fighting for their country, for God and for Islam."

The president stated that Iraq had attacked Iran's southern embattled Khuzestan oil province with a large army, "but they could not succeed because we cut off their supply lines." He said that a commission was set up yesterday to study how Iraqi planes could penetrate Iran as far as Tehran without being detected by radar and added that the National Security Council had met to assess the two sides' strengths and weaknesses.

Speaking on Tehran radio yesterday, Acting Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces General Valiollah Fallahi said: "Our objective is full destruction of Iraqi ground forces, not just pushing them back.... At the moment we are preparing our ground forces for counterattack. We are waiting for a suitable time to attack." Fallahi insisted that "Ahvaz was never encircled, and the three Iraqi columns closing in on this city were totally destroyed after having suffered heavy losses." Both stressed that Iran was in full control of its cargo port city of Khorramshahr on the Shatt-al-'Arab waterway.

In a TV speech on October 6, President Bani-Sadr stated it is said that for the first time in history a country was invaded and no country in the world voiced support, it indicated a thorough isolation. It should make us realistic and unsatisfied with warm slogans, he added. He pointed out, "Our enemies are engaged in a false propaganda against our Islamic revolution and our mistakes in the work help it." He called on the people to smash the enemies' propaganda.

RENMIN RIBAO on Conflict

HK080644 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Oct 80 p 6

[Report: "Full-Scale Iranian-Iraqi Conflict"]

[Text] According to Western press reports, since Iraq implemented a unilateral cease-fire on the morning of 5 October, due to Iran's continued refusal to accept Iraq's cease-fire agreement as long as Iraqi troops are still occupying Iranian territory, the conflict between the two countries has continued in earnest.

At 0500 on 5 October, Iraqi troops started to implement the cease-fire as planned. However, Iran declared in a military communique issued that same day that it would continue to fight. That day, Iranian planes bombed the Iraqi capital of Baghdad and Iranian troops launched an artillery attack against the Iraqi Army in Khorramshahr, a major port in southern Iran. In the border cities of Dezful and Andimeshk in Khuzestan Province, Iranian regulars marched toward the Iraqi border. A communique issued by the Iranian military said that on that day, at least six Iraqi MIGs were shot down.

Subsequently, the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council issued a statement saying that since Iran did not respond to the cease-fire, Iraqi troops would continue their advance. At 1130 that morning, the Iraqi Army resumed the fighting at Khorramshahr, bombarding this strategic town with heavy artillery fire. Later, Iraqi planes bombed Tehran airport, Tabriz, Kermanshah, Khorramshahr, Piranshahr and other cities, as well as Khark Island, an Iranian oil depot in the Gulf and the nearby port of (?Ganaveh).

According to a war bulletin issued by the general headquarters of the Iraqi Armed Forces on the night of the 5th, 10 Iranian vessels were sunk on the Shatt-al-'Arab and one of the vessels was found to be carrying missiles. Thirteen Iranian planes, 20 helicopters and 11 tanks were also destroyed.

Iraq announced in late September that it would enforce a unilateral 4-day cease-fire from 5 to 8 October. It also stipulated four conditions, saying that if after the cease-fire took effect, Iran were to take any military action against Iraq or build up its military forces near the line of contact between the two armies or the Iraqi border, then the cease-fire would be nullified. Furthermore, if the highest responsible authority in Iran refused to take a clear stand to indicate that Iran accepted the cease-fire agreement and was willing to enter into negotiations, this would also terminate the cease-fire period.

Replying to Iraq's cease-fire proposal, Iranian leader Khomeyni made a recorded speech on Tehran radio on the evening of 30 September. He said: "We will not negotiate with the Iraqis unless they withdraw from our territory." Iranian President Bani-Sadr also repeatedly stated that the cease-fire "is meaningless for us because the enemy still occupies our territory." He also said that Iran will not stop fighting unless Iraq completely withdraws from Iranian territory.

KUWAITI SHAYKH CALLS FOR END TO IRAN-IRAQ WAR

OW090758 Beijing XINHUA in English 0736 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Kuwait, 8 Oct (XINHUA)--Kuwait's prime minister and heir apparent Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah urged his two warring neighbors, Iraq and Iran, to halt hostilities and bloodshed to avert intervention by foreign forces in the Gulf area. He said this in a meeting with editors of Kuwaiti newspapers yesterday, reported the Kuwaiti news agency.

He noted: "A speedy and swift halt to the war between Iraq and Iran is a necessity. It is in the interest of everyone in the region to avoid giving an opportunity to foreign forces, who are just waiting for a pretence to intervene in the Gulf and thus drag the Gulf into their international rivalry." Shaykh Sa'd disclosed that consultations between Kuwait and its fellow Gulf states are underway to undermine any attempts by foreign countries to intervene.

On national defence of his country, the heir apparent said: "Our armed forces are carrying out their duties fully and shouldering their responsibilities completely in protecting and defending the country. Kuwait is capable of defending itself, thanks to its national unity."

SYRIAN PRESIDENT DEPARTS ON OFFICIAL VISIT TO USSR

OW081515 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Damascus, 8 Oct (XINHUA)--Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and his party left here for Moscow this morning on an official visit to the Soviet Union.

The Syrian paper OCTOBER said in its editor's article today, "the visit is of special importance."

This is the first visit of an Arab nation in the Middle East since the sudden accident took place in the region." "Diplomats here predicted that during the visit the two leaders will exchange views on the current incident in the Middle East and the possibilities of its development," the paper added.

Observers here guessed that Al-Asad would likely sign a treaty of friendship and cooperation in Moscow because Syrian Minister of Information Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad announced in an interview with the Arabic-language magazine AL MMOSTAGBAL last month that Syria would sign a security cooperation treaty with the Soviet Union.

VICE PREMIER WAN LI MEETS MADAGASCAR DELEGATION

OWO81609 Beijing XINHUA in English 1557 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 8 Oct (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Wan Li met here today with an eight-member friendship delegation from Madagascar led by Portos Augustin Ampy, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Vanguard Party and minister of the interior of Madagascar. In a cordial conversation, Wan Li and Ampy expressed satisfaction with the growth of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. Ampy thanked the Chinese Government for its support for the proposal of the Government of Madagascar to make the Indian Ocean a zone of peace.

Wan Li said the Chinese Government consistently supports the efforts to make the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. "However, there is no peace in the Indian Ocean at present," he added. The Chinese vice-premier said: "The armed conflict between Iran and Iraq is still going on, and this is not in the interests of these two countries, nor in the interests of world peace. We hope these two countries will settle their conflict peacefully through negotiations."

Present on the occasion were Luo Shigao, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, and Crescent Solohery Rakotofiringa, Madagascar's ambassador to China.

Arriving in Beijing on September 29, the friendship delegation met on separate occasions with Chinese Minister of Public Security Zhao Cangbi, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs He Ying and deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Wu Xueqian. Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, gave a banquet for the guests, who also toured Shanghai and Guangzhou. The guests are scheduled to leave for Korea tomorrow.

BRIEFS

SIERRA LEONE CONSTRUCTION PROJECT--A group of 34 engineers, technicians and construction workers left Zhejiang Province on 30 September for Sierra Leone to take part in a government office building construction project in that country. The project, which covers an area of 25,000 square meters, is one of several being carried out under a Chinese aid program. Previously Zhejiang Province sent skilled workers and other personnel to Sierra Leone to help build a 30,000-square-meter gymnasium and a sugar mill capable of processing 400 tons of cane daily. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Oct 80 OW]

MUSLIM PILGRIMAGE DELAGATION--Beijing 7 Oct (XINHUA)--A 16-member muslim pilgrimage delegation of the Chinese Islamic Association headed by Ilyas Shen Xiaxi, vice-chairman of the fourth committee of the association, left here yesterday for Mecca via Karachi. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 7 Oct 80 OW]

TAIWAN RELATIONS ACT TERMED UNACCEPTABLE

OW082103 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 1500 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Station commentary: "Principles for the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between China and the United States Must Not Be Violated"]

[Text] The American Institute in Taiwan [AIT] and the Taiwan Coordination Council for North American Affairs [CCNAA], the two unofficial organizations the United States and Taiwan have established on each other's side, signed an agreement in Washington on 2 October giving each other diplomatic privileges and immunity. This is an open violation on the part of the United States of the principles for the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States that cannot but evoke the Chinese people's indignation and grave concern.

The January 1979 joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States explicitly states: The United States of America recognizes the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government of China. Within this context, the people of the United States will maintain cultural, commercial and other unofficial relations with the people of Taiwan.

Following this, the United States and Taiwan set up these two unofficial organizations on each other's side to handle trade, commercial and other relations among the peoples. However, the two organizations signed the aforementioned agreement. It has been reported that the privileges and immunity accorded to each other in this agreement are those only to be enjoyed by diplomats. The signing of this agreement thus actually turns the personnel of these two organizations into diplomats in everything but name. No argument can hide this fact. Obviously, this action is in total violation of the principles of the communique establishing diplomatic relations between China and the United States.

How can two private organizations, the AIT and the CCNAA, give each other privileges that can only be enjoyed by diplomats? When asked by our correspondent, the responsible official of the U.S. State Department answered that the U.S. Government was quite aware of what the agreement was and that it had made no objection to it. He even resorted to the Taiwan Relations Act, using it as a pretext for supporting this agreement. This, of course, is totally untenable.

Before and after the Taiwan Relations Act was formulated, the Chinese Government repeatedly stated its solemn and just stand of opposing this act. The Chinese Government pointed out that this act went counter to the communique establishing diplomatic relations between China and the United States. The U.S. Government, for its part, has stated that it would abide by this communique and carry out work in conformity with it. Now, the U.S. Government has gone back on its word and openly violated the principles of this communique. This is indeed surprising.

It must be solemnly pointed out here that the Taiwan Relations Act is nothing but a domestic act of the United States and can in no way serve as a legal basis for handling Sino-U.S. relations. The Chinese Government and people can never accept the U.S. Government's imposition on China of such a domestic act that undermines the foundation of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States conforms to the interests of the peoples of China and the United States and to world peace. For the sake of maintaining world peace—a concern of the highest importance—the Chinese Government and people are willing to further develop and strengthen Sino-U.S. relations, and are not willing to see a stagnation or backsliding of these relations.

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PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

We hope that the U.S. Government will also maintain and develop Sino-U.S. relations for the sake of maintaining world peace. Any arbitrary action taken in disregard of the principles of the joint communique to undermine Sino-U.S. relations will not only be resolutely opposed by the Chinese people, but will positively not find support from the American people.

BRIEFS

BEIJING TAIWAN COMPATRIOTS GATHERING--Beijing, 22 Sep (XINHUA)--Over 500 Taiwan compatriots residing in Beijing attended the mid-autumn evening party held in the courtyard of the Beijing Municipal CPPCC building on the evening of 22 September. The evening party featured the singing of many Taiwan songs including one "campus song" currently popular in Taiwan and Taiwan tribal songs sung by 10 Taiwan tribesmen. Sponsored by the Beijing chapter of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League, it was attended by such personages of the league and its Beijing chapter as Cai Xiao, Li Chunqing, Su Ziheng, Tian Fuda, Shen Fu, Su Xin, Cai Zimin, Wei Zhengming, Chen Dingmao, Ye Jidong, Zhang Qihai, Wang Wande and Wang Maosheng. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1644 GMT 22 Sep 80 OW]

SHANGHAI EX-KMT GATHERING--Some 200 former Kuomintang personnel and dependents of some Kuomintang personnel in Taiwan attended a mid-autumn festival get-together at the auditorium of the Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee on the evening of 23 September. Zhang Chengzong, director of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee's United Front Work Department and vice chairman of the municipal CPPCC committee, spoke. After extending festival greetings to the compatriots on Taiwan, he urged them to unite all those that can be united and work for the unification of the motherland. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Sep 80 OW]

VICE PREMIER JI PENGFEI RETURNS FROM ASIA, AFRICA

OW081632 Beijing XINHUA in English 1626 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 8 Oct (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei returned to Beijing by air tonight at the end of his friendly visit to ten countries in Asia and Africa. Vice-Premier Chen Muhua and diplomatic envoys from relevant countries greeted him at the airport.

DENG XIAOPING SEES LI XIANNIAN, ZHANG TINGFA OFF TO DPRK

OW090121 Beijing XINHUA in English 0110 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 9 Oct (XINHUA)--A delegation of the Communist Party of China led by Li Xiannian, vice-chairman of the CCP Central Committee, left here for Pyongyang by special plane this morning to attend the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party. Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping was among those seeing the delegation off at the airport.

The members of the delegation are Zhang Tingfa, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, Qiao Shi, deputy head of the International Liaison Department under the CCP Central Committee, and Lu Zhixian, Chinese ambassador to Korea (already in Pyongyang).

Also present at the airport was Korean Charge d'Affaires ad interim Pae Yong-chae.

GHANA, GABON, BAHRAIN LEADERS GREET NATIONAL DAY

OW081529 Beijing XINHUA in English 1517 GMT 8 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 8 Oct (XINHUA)--President Hilla Limann of Ghana, President el-Hadj Omar Bongo of Gabon and Amir 'Isa ibn Salman al Khalifah of the state of Bahrain recently sent messages to the Chinese leaders, congratulating them on the 31st anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

HONGQI ARTICLE ON IMPERIALISM'S EXPORT OF CAPITAL

HK050644 Beijing HONGQI No 18 in Chinese 16 Sep 80 pp 43-48

[Article by Lu Wei [4151 7279]: "The Development of Imperialism's Export of Capital After World War II"]

[Text] The exports of capital is a major feature of imperialism, and Lenin made an explicit analysis of it 60 years ago. Over the past 60 years, particularly since World War II, imperialism's export of capital has made new progress following the development of the imperialist economy and changes in the international situation. To apply basic Leninist theory in studying this new development is highly necessary for understanding modern imperialism and current trends of world economic development.

(I)

The history of exporting capital dates back to before the period of capitalist monopoly, but its size and role at that time were still limited.

During the stage of monopoly capitalism, the concentration of production and capital greatly speeded up. The contradiction between the rapid development of production and limited domestic markets became more and more acute, and because of monopolies, became more difficult to make new investments and to transfer capital among departments. As a result, the profitable domestic investment market became narrow. Thus, in order to make great profits, huge amounts of "surplus capital" were exported to other countries, particularly to economically backward countries. Thus, the export of capital became an important feature of the monopoly capitalist stage.

Imperialism's export of capital further developed after the war.

First, the amount and pace of exported capital were unprecedented in the history of capitalism. Statistics show that in 1938, the total capital exported by major capitalist countries amounted to more than \$50 billion. By 1979, the total of various forms of capital exported had increased to over \$600 billion. During the 24 years before the war (1914-1938), the total capital exported only increased by 10-20 percent; but during the 34 years from 1945 to 1979, they increased by more than 4 times, without taking into account the inflation factor.

Second, the trend of the development and the structure of capital exported also changed tremendously. In the past, two-thirds of the capital exported was invested in colonialist, semi-colonialist and satellite countries. After the war, three-quarters was invested in advanced capitalist countries while the other quarter was exported to developing countries and regions. In the structure of capital exported, the major capital exporting countries in the past directly invested in colonialist, semi-colonialist and satellite countries, but the capital exported to industrialized countries in Europe took the form of loans. Since the war, private direct investments in developing countries have continued to expand, while various forms of capital export loans have rapidly increased. Including state capital exported, the amount of loans given to developing countries exceed direct investments. But among advanced countries, the ratio of capital exported, which has primarily taken the form of production capital exports, has developed rapidly, particularly direct investments. Investments in the manufacturing industry have become the main form of private direct investment in industrialized countries. Generally speaking, the situation in which imperialist capital exported was traditionally invested in agriculture, mining and public utility undertakings has also changed. The total volume of investments in the manufacturing industry has exceeded that in oil and extraction industries; investments in the money market, commerce and insurance have also rapidly increased. Of course, in some countries, export capital is still mainly invested in oil and mining industries.

Third, multinational companies have become the pillar of private export capital. The number of such companies in major capitalist countries was already nearing 10,000 in 1973, with their subsidiaries amounting to around 40,000. The net production value of these companies made up about one-fifth of the total gross national product of the entire capitalist world, surpassing the total export value of all the advanced capitalist countries. With strong economic power, multinational companies have basically monopolized private direct investments in advanced capitalist countries. Most capital export is undertaken by such major companies, even though they are small in number. For example, 250-300 U.S. companies, 165 British companies and 82 German companies make up about 70-80 percent of the private direct investments of their countries. Multinational banks and international monetary institutions have monopolized the international capital credit market.

Fourth, the export of state capital has very important significance. The amount of state capital exported was very limited before the war and such exports did not occupy an important position in the capital export sector. But since the war, exports of state capital have developed rapidly under the cloak of "aid." For quite a long period after the war, the amount of exported state capital surpassed that of exported private capital. After the mid-1970's, the Western industrialized countries were facing deeper economic difficulties while international income and expenditures were not in a good state: As a result, exports of state capital declined but still retained the leading position in exported capital of capitalist countries. The state, which represents the monopoly bourgeoisie, has become the most important organ and supporter of imperialist exported capital since the war. As exported state capital is enormous in amount, with concentrated investment objectives carried out under the cloak of "aid" and "cooperation," such exports have played a vital role in defending the capitalist system and finding ways for exporting private capital.

Fifth, the USA has become the biggest capital exporting country since the war. Up to the eve of the war in 1938, Britain had the greatest amount of capital exported, but since then, the United States has replaced Britain in that position. In the early post-war years, the United States began to monopolize capital exports; even industrially advanced countries in Western Europe could not but depend on U.S. aid. U.S. monopoly capital infiltrated into the colonialist spheres of Britain, France and Japan. With the realization of economic recovery in Western Europe and the rehabilitation of the defeated countries of Japan and West Germany, the relative economic strength of major capitalist countries constantly changed. The ratio of the total capital exports of those countries also constantly changed. In the 1960's, the United States still accounted for more than 50 percent of the total private direct investments of the capitalist world. This figure gradually dropped to over 40 percent in the 1970's. Britain ranked second, followed by West Germany and Japan. Up to now, the United States remains the biggest capital exporter of the capitalist world.

(II)

The new development of export capital after the war was primarily caused by a series of major changes between the productive forces and the relations of production in imperialist countries. Such changes were mainly expressed in the upsurge of technical revolution and the highly-developed state monopoly capitalism. As a result, the process of production and the internationalization of capital constantly changed, control by international monopoly capital was strengthened and competition in the international market became more acute. At the same time, changes in the international political situation after the war also had a great effect on the development of export capital.

The rapid development of the internationalization of production after the war provided a material base for the rapid growth of export capital, while the internationalization of production objectively met the development needs of capitalist productivity. Under the influence of the technical revolution, production developed rapidly during the 1950's and 1960's. This situation demanded that production be rapidly expanded and the distribution of labor carried out in a meticulous way. Specialization in production and production coordination developed rapidly both at home and abroad. Thus, there emerged the highest stage of capitalist socialization in production. The internationalization of production was followed by the internationalization of capital to further develop capital export. The most rapidly developed production sector in internationalized production was the manufacturing industry, particularly the newly-emerging industrial departments. With highly organic capital structures, such industries used the most advanced technology and carried out their production in advanced countries with strong technical power, advanced financial markets and huge markets for their products, while in developing countries the production was carried out with highly developed capitalism. As a result, huge amounts of capital were exported to developing countries and concentratedly invested in the manufacturing industry.

The export of capital has been able to develop rapidly based on the premise of the concentration and monopoly of capital. Because of the rapid development of capitalist production and the state's support for monopoly organizations, from the second half of the 1950's to the early 1970's, an upsurge of mergers and acquisitions of enterprises and banks emerged to quicken capital accumulation. After the war, the financial system also began to accumulate dispersed capital and find other sources for export capital. Monopoly capital in various countries was accumulated to such an extent that although the production sector of the countries concerned was constantly expanded and the national economy grew rapidly for quite a long period after the war, such huge amounts of capital still failed to find a more profitable investment market. Therefore, with the expansion of the accumulation of monopoly capital, the competition for investment markets was becoming more and more sharp. [paragraph continues]

Since the second half of the 1970's, the development of expanded capitalist reproduction has begun to slow, while the demand for domestic investments has begun to weaken. As a result, more capital has had to be exported.

The extensive establishment and rapid development of multinational companies after the war accelerated capital exports. With strong financial and material power, such companies monopolized the most advanced technology and were able to estimate the world's economic situation in aspects such as production, sales, technology, sources of raw materials and accumulation of capital to determine their global strategy and the size and direction of their profitable investments. They were able to considerably increase investments abroad and set up different production links in various countries to save production costs and make maximum profits. Their development promoted capital exports and had a vital influence in deciding the location and direction of their capital.

Acute competition in the international market has stimulated capital exports. As the contradiction between the capitalist expansion of production and the demands of laborers with spending capability has become more acute, and as the unbalanced development of capitalist economy has sharpened, competition in the international market has become more and more acute since the war. In order to overcome tariff barriers and occupy the markets of other countries, monopoly organizations have directly set up factories in consuming areas. That is why following the founding of the Common Market in 1958, the amount of U.S. private and direct investments increased tremendously. U.S. investments in its 6 member countries increased by 1.6 times from 1950 to 1957 and 11.9 times from 1957 to 1974.

State monopoly capitalism further developed after the war to widely interfere in domestic economic activities and step up its interference in the economic dealings of other countries. As mentioned above, state monopoly capital exports have become an important part of imperialist capital exports. Imperialist countries have also encouraged private capital exports and defended their investment markets. For example, they have provided information to their private monopoly capital, supplied loans, acted as guarantors for investments and signed agreements with the governments importing capital guaranteeing investments and making foreign investments tax free. Such measures have created conditions and made things convenient for private capital exports. As a result, private capital exports have dramatically increased.

The upsurge of national independence movements also had a tremendous effect on capital exports. Such movements made it no longer possible to directly exercise colonialist control, while military occupations lost the support of the people. Hence, economic purchases became a major form. That is why state capital exports increased tremendously after the war. In addition, because the political situation in some developing countries and regions was unstable and because of nationalization measures, part of the private capital was transferred to advanced countries.

(III)

Capital Exports have a dual role in the economic development of the exporting countries.

First, capital exports are an important factor for promoting the growth of the imperialist economy. This can be seen from the rise in capital accumulation, increases in cheap raw materials and fuel and the expansion of markets.

Western industrialized countries made tremendous profits from abroad through capital exports to speed up their capital accumulation and strengthen the economic power of their monopoly capital. The average annual profits of U.S. private direct investments was 14.4 percent from 1970 to 1976, some were as high as 20 percent. The average British profits from foreign investments from 1970 to 1975 were 15.7 percent, much higher than the profits of the domestic investments and higher than bank interest rates in Western countries.
[paragraph continues]

From 1950 to 1976, the profits of U.S. private foreign investments were 1.68 times the investment volume; the figure for Britain from 1970 to 1975 was 1.95 times. Most income of multinational companies comes from abroad. In 1973, more than 50 percent of the total income of the 25 largest U.S. multinational companies came from other countries. Part of such income was reinvested in the foreign countries concerned while the rest was remitted home.

Western monopoly capital also controls raw materials and fuel resources through capital exports. After the war, the advanced capitalist countries headed by the United States plundered enormous amounts of cheap oil and important industrial raw materials from abroad, particularly from developing countries. Such materials guaranteed the rapid development of the capitalist economy from the 1950's to the early 1970's.

Capital exports are a way to encourage commodity exports. After the war, state capital exports and private capital exports both played such a role. When the governments of various countries were providing "aid," it was generally stipulated that the loans must be used to purchase commodities from the countries that provided the loans and that export credit must directly serve commodity exports. Private and direct foreign investments also promoted exports of equipment, spare parts, semi-finished products and industrial raw materials. Capital exports also expanded the international markets for the commodities of the capital exporting countries to realize surplus value and stimulate the growth of their economies. This point is clearly shown in the countries that rely heavily on foreign trade such as Japan and West Germany.

On the other hand, capital exports have also played a negative role in the economic development of the capital exporting countries. Lenin said: "To a certain extent, capital exports will cause stagnation in the development of the capital exporting countries." When the economy of capitalist countries was in its "golden age" of development after the war, the economies of some countries and some industrial departments was nevertheless largely stagnant. The British economy wavered for quite a long period after the war because it used excessive capital in foreign investments to affect domestic investments. The development of old U.S. industrial departments (such as the steel and textile industries) has gradually weakened because of capital exports. In pursuit of high profits abroad, U.S. monopoly capital has been eager in investing abroad, thus slowing down the renewal of the equipment of some domestic industrial departments (one-quarter of U.S. steel companies are using outdated equipment) and the use of new technology. As a result, the growth of labor productivity slowed down and the competitive position of products apparently weakened, seriously affecting the development of such departments.

Capital exports also made the imperialist economy more dependent on other countries. As mentioned above, most of the profits of many multinational companies come from overseas. The ratio of the primary products imported by the U.S. in 1959 made up 9.3 percent of the domestic consumption volume, which increased to 17.5 percent in 1975. The figures for 6 West European countries were respectively 28 and 42.6 percent; Britain 41.8 and 60.7 percent; and Japan 23.8 and 51.2 percent, all increasing by big margins. To a great extent, the rapid economic development of the major imperialist countries after the war primarily depended on the supply of low-priced oil from other countries. And once an oil crisis breaks out, the development of their economies is seriously affected.

The parasitic and degenerate features of imperialism have been particularly expressed in the rapid decline of countries with the most powerful capital. Such a country was Britain before World War II, and so was the United States after the war. After the war, the United States became the biggest capital exporting country, only to put a heavy burden on its own back. It was because of massive capital exports that the U.S. dollar rapidly spread to every corner of the world. [paragraph continues]

In order to defend the economic interest of U.S. monopoly capital throughout the world, the U.S. Government has had to pursue a global strategy. And for this purpose, it has had to increase military expenditures at home and abroad and consume massive manpower, finances and material. This has been the reason for the lower growth and increased difficulties of the U.S. economy.

(IV)

The new development of capital exports after the war has deeply affected international economic and political relations.

As most capital exports after the war were carried out among advanced countries and such exports were closely related to the internationalization of production, those countries have become more inter-dependent and integrated economically; they have infiltrated each other with their capital, which has become extremely intertwined. The contradictions and struggles among the monopoly capital of the advanced countries has become more acute and complicated. But on the other hand, because of their common interest and inter-dependence, their unified trend has become apparent and the situation is different from that before the war.

In the early postwar years, the United States gave enormous "aid" to Western Europe and Japan through the "Marshall Plan" and the so-called "relief for occupied regions and aid funds for economic rehabilitation." In addition, enormous amounts of U.S. private capital were also exported. As a result, to a certain extent the United States controlled those countries economically and politically. But with their economy rehabilitated and developed, these countries tried to get rid of U.S. control. The French, British and Japanese Governments intervened when multinational companies took over local enterprises. The EEC played an important role in competing with U.S. capital and in defending the development of private capital of its member countries. In the 1960's, a number of private enterprises in Europe were merged to strengthen their power against the multinational companies with U.S. capital. Furthermore, Western European countries and Japan were also active in exporting capital to the United States. With the rapid growth of such investments, the total foreign capital in the United States has already reached \$40 billion, three-quarters of which is Western European and Japanese capital. The wars of investments, tariff barriers, trade and currency caused by capital exports are becoming more acute among advanced countries.

The unity of advanced countries appeared in Western Europe in the early postwar years. And the forms of unity developed from "joint control of coal and steel" to the establishment of the EEC. The contents of this unity include the abolishment of tariff barriers among member countries, the unification of exchange rates and agricultural policy, the establishment of the European monetary system, collectively signed agreements with some developing countries and the further political development of establishing the Council of Europe. At the same time, the trend toward unity between the United States and other developed countries also increased. The enormous U.S. aid in the early postwar years objectively promoted the rapid economic recovery of the European countries and Japan. The growth of the economic power of Western European countries and the formation of their dependent relations with the United States became a foundation for the establishment and consolidation of the NATO military alliance. But over the past few years, the United States and other developed countries have met with a series of serious economic problems such as inflation, the energy crisis, upheavals of the international monetary market and an economic recession. As the capital of each country has become a part of the domestic economy of other countries, the economic situation of a country affects the interests of the monopoly capital of other countries to some extent. Therefore, the governments of various countries representing the monopoly bourgeoisie often hold meetings to regulate the economy. [paragraph continues]

Over the past 5 years, annual summit conferences of 7 countries were held as an important measure in this respect. Of course, such difficult economic problems cannot be basically resolved merely by several meetings. But such form of coordination shows that while they are struggling against each other, the advanced capitalist countries cannot but resort to the method of unity and coordination to regulate and ease their contradictions.

The effect of export capital on the relations between the developed and the developing countries is different from what it was before the war. The war was followed by the political independence of the former colonies and semi-colonies. In this situation, imperialist monopoly capital primarily relied on economic expansion and infiltration through various methods to export their capital to the developing countries so as to continue to obtain raw materials and fuel, exploit cheap labor, shift pollution to the developing countries and establish and expand their spheres of influence. On the other hand, the developing countries which needed capital and had technical problems also had to import and make use of foreign capital and technology. Therefore, the governments of many developing countries have, through various tax and credit policies, encouraged foreign capital to invest in departments and sectors of their national economies so that they can selectively import advanced technology. But in general, these developing countries restricted the scope of investments and the degree of exploitation by foreign capital. In addition, these governments may resort to legal and economic actions against foreign enterprises that violate relevant laws, so these enterprises cannot do as they please. Therefore, foreign monopoly capital has two roles in developing the economies of the developing countries.

On the one hand, the developing countries can utilize and restrict the capital exported by the developed countries to promote the growth of their economies because to a certain extent, the imported foreign capital can make up for the shortage of construction funds of the developing countries. For example, between 1972 and 1977, foreign capital made up three-quarters of the net investments of Singapore. In Brazil, which has a relatively high domestic accumulation rate, foreign capital made up 10-15 percent of development investments in 1977. The import of foreign capital is usually coupled with imports of advanced technology that promotes the development of new industrial departments. For example, Singapore was primarily a reexporting country in the past, but through imports of enormous amounts of foreign capital, the ratio of the manufacturing industry made up 28 percent of the national economy in 1978 as against 7 percent in 1960. The country is now producing TV sets, oil-drilling equipment, ships and precision machinery. Most new industrial departments in Brazil such as the steel, car, shipbuilding, petrochemical, electronics and aircraft industries have been developed through the introduction of advanced technology and equipment by foreign capital. Many developing countries have encouraged foreign capital to invest in their export departments to strengthen the competitive position of their export commodities and increase the volume of exports. To some extent, imports of foreign capital have also provided more employment opportunities to the developing countries.

But on the other hand, imports of foreign capital have also had a negative effect on the national economies of the developing countries because the basic purpose of advanced Western countries in exporting capital is to exploit and control the developing countries. Although economic and administrative measures taken by the developing countries have helped reduce and limit this effect, it cannot be completely eradicated. The primary expression of this negative role is the plundering of staggering profits from the developing countries by Western monopoly capital. The profit rate achieved by the United States from its investments in the developing countries is often 80-90 percent higher than that in advanced countries, and in some years has exceeded 100 percent. In some developing countries with relatively more foreign capital, the profits remitted home by advanced countries have surpassed the volume of their capital exported to those countries in the same year.
[paragraph continues]

In addition, through the export of capital, Western monopoly capital has continued to control some countries and departments to varying degrees. Generally, the countries with particularly weak economic foundations find it difficult to resist the control of foreign capital while their new departments with advanced technology are under the tight control of foreign capital. Through production investments and loans, Western monopoly capital has also plundered large amounts of industrial raw materials and fuel--particularly various strategic resources almost entirely lacking in advanced countries--from the developing countries, where they have also dumped their industrial products. Enormous amounts of imported foreign capital and the deterioration of international trade conditions have placed the developing countries heavily in debt, which has currently reached as high as \$366 billion. The debts owed by some countries have already exceeded their ability to repay. Thus, when they pay their debts off, they simultaneously go into debt again. Imperialist countries often take advantage of the economic difficulties of the developing countries to interfere financially and politically or to control such countries politically through "aid" and "cooperation." Some big multinational companies have become states within states in the developing countries, directly influencing the policies of the countries where they are situated. The exports of capital have also widened the gap between poor and rich within the developing countries, shifted serious pollution to those countries and expanded the influence of Western decadent "civilization," bringing more socioeconomic problems to the developing countries.

In short, the new development of imperialist capital export since the war reflects the deepening of the basic contradictions in imperialism. Such a development has also deepened the contradictions among monopoly organizations of the imperialist countries and between imperialist countries and developing countries, making capitalist contradictions even more complicated. Such a new development has had an important influence on the world's economic and political development. Hence, it is necessary for us to analyze and study the changes in this new development for what they are.

CIRCULAR CITES PENALTIES FOR SMUGGLING, PROFITEERING

OW081105 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] For the sake of safeguarding socialist economic order and in accordance with the instructions of the State Council and the CCP Central Committee Military Commission, the State General Administration of Industry and Commerce and the customs administration recently issued a circular cracking down on the smuggling of import and export goods and the resale of these goods at a profit. The circular urges the masses to cooperate with public security and customs departments and with industrial and commercial administration organs to stop smuggling and speculative and profiteering activities.

The circular says: All smugglers and those who resell smuggled goods in violation of the customs ordinance shall have their smuggling instruments as well as the smuggled goods confiscated. In serious cases, the offenders shall be heavily fined or turned over to the judicial organs for punishment according to the law. Those who resell import and export goods, foreign currencies, foreign exchange certificates, gold, silver, jewelry, jade, cultural relics and precious medicinal herbs shall have the goods confiscated. In serious cases, the offenders shall be heavily fined or turned over to the judicial organs for punishment according to the law.

The circular stresses: Anyone wishing to sell personally owned imported goods should do so at a designated state procurement center and refrain from selling such goods on the market or from engaging in blackmarketeering.

Commercial units selling personally owned imported goods should obtain the approval of the industrial and commercial administration organs at or above the county level. Those lacking approval should not sell imported goods owned by foreigners, Overseas Chinese or compatriots from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan.

The circular adds: Any group or individual wishing to buy imported goods should go to the designated state sales center and refrain from buying from individuals or the blackmarket. According to the seriousness of the offense, the violator will be required to pay an additional tax, pay a fine or have the property confiscated. In serious cases, the leadership of the offender's unit shall be held responsible. Habitual and serious offenders, ringleaders of groups engaged in smuggling and reselling import and export goods at a profit and those criminals found attacking customs offices and surroundings and insulting and beating up customs inspectors shall be seriously dealt with according to the law.

RENMIN RIBAO CARRIES ACTOR'S PLEA FOR ARTISTIC FREEDOM

OW081900 Paris AFP in English 1708 GMT 8 Oct 80

[By Francis Deron]

[Text] Beijing, 8 Oct (AFP)--Zhao Dan, a famous Chinese actor currently fighting for his life in hospital, has made a strong plea for freedom of literary and artistic creation in China. The official PEOPLE'S DAILY today carried an article by Zhao Dan which it said was written by the actor from his hospital bed last month.

Zhao Dan, 66, who according to his relatives is suffering from an incurable pancreas cancer, said he no longer had anything to lose in speaking openly and he called on Chinese artists and writers to exercise some control over the political system instead of submitting to it. "The experience of past political movements has shown that any tightening in this area amounts to a complete change of orientation and to interference leading to full dictatorship" Zhao Dan said in a veiled reference to the Cultural Revolution. "Neither art nor literature tolerates limits nor can they be limited," he added.

The appeal, the strongest ever published in the official press since the timed revival of artistic creation after Mao Zedong's death, followed the publication by the PEOPLE'S DAILY of various articles criticizing the excessive political censorship still in force in the country.

"From a philosophical standpoint, literature and art cannot be controlled by any party, group, party body or cell. To wish to control them is to expose oneself to serious trouble," said Zhao Dan. The actor, who spent five and a half years in solitary confinement during the Cultural Revolution, deplored the fact that artists were hesitating to assert their desire for independence from authorities. In his unusually harsh denunciation of the political constraints imposed on Chinese artists, Zhao Dan lashed out at "meddling by non-professionals" in creative activities and urged artists to take their fate in their own hands.

Relatives of Zhao Dan meanwhile said he was gradually losing his strength despite hospital care.

RENMIN RIBAO ON 'EVILDOINGS' OF EX-COUNTY OFFICIAL'S SON

HK060940 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Oct 80 p 3

[RENMIN RIBAO report: "Chen Mingzhu Incurs Great Wrath of the People for His Evil Deeds Perpetuated by Using the Power of His Father"]

[Text] According to the report in SHANXI RIBAO: The cadres and masses in Xiyang County strongly demand the severe punishment of Chen Mingzhu, who has committed numerous crimes.

Chen Mingshu is the son of the former principal responsible person of the Xiyang County CCP Committee. This delinquent spoiled brat and good-for-nothing was formerly a commune member in the Dazhai production brigade. During the "Great Cultural Revolution," Chen Mingshu's father and his group usurped the leadership of the Xiyang County party committee. Chen Mingshu was then able to leave Dazhai and work in the Propaganda Office of the county party committee. Not long after, he was promoted to the position of deputy chief of the Propaganda Office of the county party committee and later, became the director of the Propaganda Department of the county party committee. For a long time, Chen Mingshu capitalized on the high position of his father to play the tyrant, oppress the people and thereby incurred the great wrath of the people.

He led a decadent life and was morally degenerate. Before going to work in the county party committee, Chen Mingshu had a wife and children. After his rise in status, he got tired of his wife and arbitrarily divorced her. He also forced the fiancée of a woman worker at the county nitrogenous fertilizer factory to break their engagement in order to marry the woman. Since the spring of 1972, he has raped several women.

He indiscriminately cursed and beat people and oppressed the masses. One evening in August 1976, Li Chouhe, driver of the county people's bank, accidentally bumped Chen Mingshu's wife while taking his seat at a show in the auditorium. Chen Mingshu immediately stood up and slapped Li Chouhe twice. Li Chouhe is a timid fellow. Upon seeing Chen Mingshu, he dared not say a word and immediately left. Chen Mingshu went after him and beat him up. After the incident, Li Chouhe was bedridden for 3 days, and later became insane. His work unit took him to the mental hospital in Taiyuan City. It was only after 5 months of treatment that he took a turn for the better.

Chen Mingshu appropriated public property for private use and blackmailed and extorted people. Chen Mingshu's family of five lived in a house with an independent courtyard and seven big rooms. Since moving into the house in 1973, Chen Mingshu never paid a single cent of rent and did not even pay for the electricity and water supply. All the household utensils, furniture and expensive wines, cigarettes, tea and canned goods the family used were all taken from the Dazhai reception station and the county guesthouse.

Chen Mingshu's tyranny and evildoings in Xiyang County have caused great discontent among the cadres and masses for a long time. In June this year, the Jinzhong prefectural party committee and the Xiyang County party committee decided to dismiss him from office. Recently, a higher level party committee decided to order Chen Mingshu to confess all his faults. The Jinzhong prefectural CCP Committee has also sent a work team to Xiyang to specifically conduct an investigation of the case of Chen Mingshu.

RENMIN RIBAO URGES PROMOTING AUTUMN, WINTER SOWING

HK060624 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Sep 80 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Concentrate Forces on Autumn and Winter Sowing"]

[Text] The busy work of autumn and winter sowing in China's vast countryside is about to be launched. There are more than 400 million mu of grain crops, 40 million mu of rape and 100 million mu of green manure throughout the country which need to be sown in a timely way in autumn and winter. Whether we do a good job of grasping the work or not is a matter of great concern to our reaping a bumper summer harvest next year and fulfilling the annual agricultural production plan. Moreover, since this year's grain harvest is not too good, doing our utmost to promote autumn and winter sowing and striving to reap a bumper summer harvest next year will be of particularly great significance for making adequate arrangements for the daily life of the masses, consolidating and developing the situation of stability and unity and insuring the continued readjustment of the national economy.

China's summer grain production, mainly of winter wheat, occupies an important position in grain production, and its speed of development is relatively rapid. In the 1970's, it achieved an average annual increase of more than 7 billion jin. In fact, in 5 years it achieved an annual increase of over 10 billion jin, amounting to nearly 50 percent of the annual increase in grain production. Therefore, to correctly sum up the experience in summer grain production in the past years and continue to do a good job of promoting summer grain production constitute a significant guarantee for speeding up the overall development of grain production.

In taking measures suitable to local conditions and taking advantage of the superior features of agricultural production, the grain producing areas must first take advantage of the superior features of grain production. Without grain as a guarantee, it would be very difficult to take advantage of the superior features of all other fields, and it would be very difficult to smoothly carry out the readjustment of the internal structure of agriculture. The fact that we import some grain is only intended to meet the special needs of a small number of places for readjusting the overall arrangement and developing the production of industrial crops, forestry and animal husbandry. Most parts of China must rely on their own efforts to solve the grain problem; they must act according to their own capability in readjusting the internal structure of agriculture. This is a fundamental guiding thought in developing agriculture and we should seriously implement it in carrying out the current autumn and winter sowing work.

The overall arrangement of autumn and winter sowing concerns the readjustment of the internal structure of agriculture for the whole year. We must pay attention to overall considerations and all-round arrangements. We must take into consideration both the needs of this season and the next and the whole year; we must take into consideration both the needs of grain production and the needs of cotton, oil-bearing crops and other industrial crops. We must pay particular attention to emphatically taking advantage of the superior features of different localities. The resources of solar heat and rainfall are relatively rich in the Huang He, Huai He, Hai He and Chang Jiang valleys. The temperature in winter there is not low and they are relatively suitable for the growth of winter wheat. In fact, they have always been the major areas for winter wheat production. Those places should take full advantage of the superior features of wheat production and continue to firmly do a good job of promoting it. Apart from a small number of areas not suitable for wheat production, which should make appropriate readjustments, all areas should maintain a stable area of wheat sowing and make great efforts to increase the per mu yield. We should pay attention to the fact that some places have improperly reduced the areas of summer grain. While it is still difficult to greatly increase the per mu yield, insuring a stable area of wheat sowing still constitutes a significant basis for increasing production. To secure grain for consumption at an early date and make adequate arrangements for the masses' daily life, it would be especially unsuitable for those places that suffered relatively serious natural calamities this year to reduce their areas of summer grain.

There is now plenty of work in the countryside and the tasks are great. Moreover, because of the development of different types of production, the labor force has been relatively diversified. We should pay special attention to solving this problem and do a good job of promoting this year's autumn and winter sowing. The leadership at all levels in the countryside must be determined to concentrate their energy and efforts on the crucial work of autumn and winter sowing. All other tasks in the countryside must revolve around this focal point and great efforts should be concentrated on promoting autumn and winter sowing. All those places which have established their systems of production responsibility must maintain them during the period of autumn and winter sowing no matter what forms they take. They must not adopt a wait-and-see attitude and make random changes.

The farming season is now upon us. All places must strengthen their leadership, mobilize the masses and organize all trades to do everything possible to promote autumn and winter sowing and lay a solid foundation for reaping a bumper summer harvest next year.

NATIONAL BOOK FAIR OPENS IN BEIJING 6 OCTOBER

OWO61324 Beijing XINHUA in English 1236 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 6 Oct (XINHUA)--A national book fair opened at the Working People's Palace of Culture here this afternoon, offering a comprehensive review of China's publishing industry over the past few years and the implementation of the official "hundred flowers" policy. Over 100 publishers are taking part in the exhibition, which is organized by the head office and Beijing branch of XINHUA bookstore. The fair exhibits over 12,000 titles, covering many fields of study as well as some fiction by Taiwan and foreign writers.

This is the largest book fair ever held in Beijing, said Chen Hanbo, president of the Chinese Publishers Association. He said that in 1979 China produced 17,300 new titles and new editions totalling over 4,200 million copies, the greatest volume of books printed in China's publishing history. "The purpose of this fair is to give an impetus to the publishing industry so that it will publish more to meet the urgent needs of the people in their efforts to update the country's economy," he said.

In the past year there have been many complaints from Beijing people about the small number of bookstores and the limited number of most popular titles. XINHUA bookstore says there are only about 120 bookstores, including sidewalk book stalls in Beijing, or one outlet for more than 70,000 people.

The current fair offers scarce teach-yourself books which were rush published by publishing houses in Beijing and other places, books on the history of the Chinese Communist Party and problems of the Chinese economy, and new editions of books that were banned during the "Cultural Revolution." The fair includes stalls for books in minority nationality languages.

BRIEFS

PAMPHLETS ON NEW LAWS--Beijing, 6 Oct (XINHUA)--The PRC's four new laws have been published in pamphlet form by the Falue Publishing House and will be distributed by XINHUA bookstores throughout the country. They are the marriage law, the nationality law, the income tax law for joint ventures with Chinese and foreign investment and the individual income tax law. The pamphlets contain explanations on the drafts of these laws by a responsible person of the Legislative Affairs Commission under the NPC Standing Committee. The explanations were made at the Third Session of the Fifth NPC held in Beijing from 30 August to 10 September 1980. The marriage law will soon be published in the Mongolian, Tibetan, Uyghur, Kazak and Korean languages by the Falue Publishing House, a government agency under the Ministry of Justice. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0742 GMT 6 Oct 80 OW]

NORTHEAST CHINA MECHANIZATION--A work group organized by the Ministry of Agricultural Machinery departed from Beijing on 8 October for northeast China to coordinate in the development of agricultural mechanization in the three northeastern provinces. The group is headed by (Yang Zhen), director of the Agricultural Machinery Administrative Bureau. Prior to departure, he talked to reporters about the importance of building a marketable grain producing center in these provinces for development of the national economy. [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 8 Oct 80 OW]

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